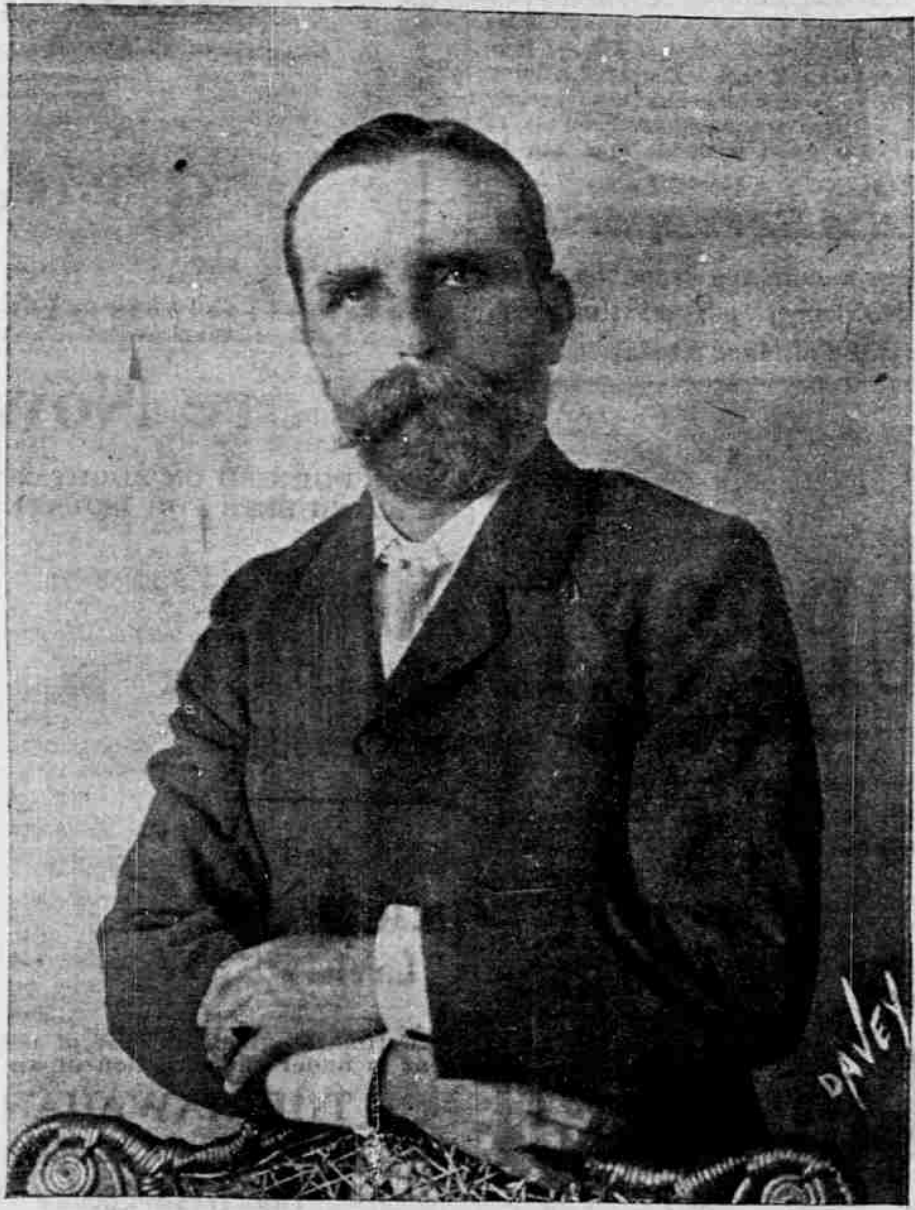


ASK FOR IT

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WALTER C. WEEDON, FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

sulted the High Sheriff of the Territory regarding the proposed scheme and secured from him the idea that he would be allowed to maintain the proposed houses of prostitution if the same were conducted under the regulations, given by the Police Department and Board of Health. Accordingly, the lease of certain land belonging to John Ena, and held by two Chinamen named Chung Lum and Leong Cheau, was obtained by the payment to the Chinamen of a bonus of \$3,000 and a quarterly rental of \$150. The entire outlay required to secure the lease, erect the buildings and to furnish the same was about \$30,000. The cost of maintaining the establishment is about \$300 per month, which amount pays a bookkeeper, collector of rents, janitors, electric lights, etc., but does not include the payment of the salary of one police officer stationed upon the premises, whose duty it is to enforce the requirements of the police regulations, which are printed in the Japanese language and posted at each of the five entrances to the stockade. A literal translation of these regulations, as given by an official interpreter, is as follows:

"Iwilei Police Regulations.—Rule 1. Business hours shall be from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m. of each and every day, during which time the gates shall be kept open. "Rule 2. Every prostitute is required to stay in her own room and is not permitted to solicit anyone outside of her own apartment. "Rule 3. Every prostitute is permitted to remain there after business hours, and shall have the privilege of going in and out of the same at her convenience. She is not permitted to stay there with any male person outside of business hours, at night. "Rule 4. Every procurer is not permitted to even stay there and sleep there all night. "Rule 5. Male minors are prohibited from entering the room of any prostitute or her quarters. "Rule 6. The police officer shall be in attendance and remain on duty from 4 p. m. to 6 a. m., which shall be appointed as follows: (a) From 4 p. m. to 12 a. m.; (b) from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. At the end of each and every week the police officers shall change hands. "Rule 7. The police officer is required to keep the peace and avoid all disturbances within the gates. "And also see that the above rules are complied with. Conclusion."

Another translation of the regulations made by an eminent Japanese scholar is as follows: "Regulations of the Iwilei Police Office: "1. Hours of occupation, from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m., and the gates will be open during these hours. "2. The prostitutes must stay in their own rooms and never be allowed to engage in the business at the roadside. "3. Prostitutes, if they wish to, may remain all night in their rooms; they may also come in and go out at any time; but they may not ply their trade after the said hours. "4. The masters of the prostitutes, or their parasites (shogi no isoro), are not allowed to remain inside the fence or to sleep with their prostitutes through the night. "5. Minors are prohibited from entering the enclosure. "6. A policeman shall remain within the court from 4 p. m. to 6 a. m. Their hours of duty are as follows: One policeman from 4 p. m. to 12 m. One policeman from 12 m. to 6 a. m. These policemen will be changed, taking their turn at the end of each week. "7. The duty of the police will be to quiet any disturbances that occur and to preserve good order in the place. Additional instructions to this officer that no children be admitted within the gates, and he refuses admission to all boys supposed to be under 16 years of age. He is also directed to keep the stockade closed on Sunday. This officer's salary is paid by the Police Department. We find that the total income from this resort has been from \$1,400 to \$1,850 per month, leaving a net income to the owners of the place of from \$1,100 to \$1,550 per month. The rooms rent for \$12 and \$15 per month, according to the location. This rent is collected by J. M. Kanematsu, who with Mr. Sullivan is associated with T. Masuda, in the ownership and management of the place. When the entire amount of money advanced by Masuda has been collected and repaid to him together with such bonus and interest as may be agreed upon by the parties interested, then the ownership is to be transferred to Sullivan and Kanematsu. Mr. Masuda has recently changed the title of this property to be transferred to a relative named Kawana, admitting that his social standing might not be injured by reason of

his ownership of this place. The general regulations governing the place are about as follows: Every woman occupying a room within the stockade shall have a certificate from the examining physician of the Board of Health stating that such person has complied with the requirements of the law entitled "An Act to Mitigate," and that the person was examined on the dates set forth on the back of the certificate. The evidence presented to your jury shows conclusively that there is nothing to prevent any Japanese woman from engaging in prostitution at this place. The examining physician performs his duty when he examines those who present themselves to him. His clerk or assistant makes a record of the examinations, issues certificate cards and endorses the same by date only at each examination; yet this clerk does not know and no regulation requires him to know that the certificate cards presented at the examinations were originally issued to the persons presenting them and he cannot identify these persons. The cards may be wrongfully transferred from one woman to another for one night or many nights, and while the collector of rents is supposed to know that every female occupant of a room has her proper certificate card and the physician's clerk is supposed to know that all such occupants appear at least once each week for examination, yet it is a fact that this is supposition only, for females are found in these rooms who have no certificate card and a certificate was produced by a girl, admittedly only 15 years of age, who was occupying a room in this place showing the date of the last medical examination to have been ninety days prior to the time the card was shown, thus establishing the fact that there is no protection from disease to the patrons of this place under this system. The occupants of this place found by the examining physician to be diseased are taken by his clerk to the Queen's Hospital and receive all the benefits of that institution until they are cured. The care and medical treatment of these diseased persons is free of charge to themselves, but paid for by the taxpayers of the Territory through the appropriation made for this hospital. Evidence shows that a number of women of this Iwilei resort become pregnant and when found to be so by the examining physician are dismissed from the place, and no further trace, under the present law, can be kept of them, except as they may return to the stockade to renew the life of prostitution, and there is no record obtainable of the number of children born under these conditions.

There are many hundred persons, visitors and occupants of Iwilei, who are guilty of the crime of adultery or fornication, your jury have no doubt, and that the evidence of such crime can be obtained is also believed by your jury, yet at this time such legal evidence as would lead to the conviction of even a few of these violators of the law was not procurable. Your jurors find that under the laws of the United States it is impossible to find indictments against the persons who own and maintain these places of prostitution, this coming directly within the jurisdiction of the officers of the Territory under the direct control of the Governor thereof. Under the instructions of the Court "to make any recommendation you wish to suggest," we would, in view of all the evidence presented, make the following recommendations: That the public exhibition which is made of human depravity in the pens of prostitution at Iwilei and which exist solely for the pecuniary advantage of a few persons as promoters and the numerous pimps and "masters" that live on the earnings of the unfortunate inmates of the place, be abolished. The evidence elicited with greatest difficulty from unwilling witnesses, while not sufficient upon which to return an indictment in any individual case for the practice of slavery, showed that while this mart for traffic in human beings exists, its demerits will be supplied by the host of procurers who intimidate and drive these many instances, helpless women and girls to this shameful vocation that they may be supported in idleness from their earnings. We cannot believe that the many Japanese girls now in this den, scarcely more than children, are there from their own will. The very opportunity afforded by the existence of this place under official recognition by the Territorial authorities is an invitation to the lower classes of Japanese here for purposes of gain, and hence it directly encourages vagrancy. In concluding their report your jury feel that they would be remiss in their

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duty should they fail to make acknowledgment of the unfailing courtesy and patience of the United States District Attorney J. C. Baird during his presence in the jury room. Although suffering severe physical pain, he never failed in prompt attendance and faithful service. Your jury wish to say that their work has been done with accuracy, the time required to obtain the evidence very favorably lessened and full record of all evidence retained, because of the services of one of our number, J. M. Moore, who is a stenographer and who acted in that capacity and as the secretary of the jury, and we feel that Mr. Moore's valuable services involving a great amount of hard labor, should receive proper remuneration. All of which is very respectfully submitted. (Signed) WALTER C. WEEDON, Foreman United States Grand Jury, Honolulu, H. T., April 26, A. D. 1901.

THE SOLONS GET WILD

(Continued from Page 2.)

appointed a committee to see the Governor. Robertson and Monsarrat declined to serve, but the noon recess shut off their objections.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on claims advanced by certain sugar planters on the Island of Maui to indemnify them for damages caused by water having been shut off from their lands by the action of the Government while making a road contiguous to the said lands. Makainai proposed that the report be passed, as the Government had been unwilling to give them evidence asked for and seemed not to want to deny the same; evidence had therefore been obtained from the petitioners themselves, which showed that the damage was due to the Government's action. The report was then and there adopted, although Dickey moved to postpone until the special session.

The report of the same committee upon House bill 84, relating to the construction of a system by the Standard Telephone Company, recommended the reducing of the term of years from fifty to twenty-five years, and added a section providing for the annual payment to the Treasury of 2½ per cent of its gross receipts. A change was made to place the conduits containing wires at least two feet beneath the surface, no depth being specified originally. The committee recommended the bill's passage, as most cities of this size had two systems, while we had only one, and such competition reduced prices and thereby helped out the "poor man." The "poor man" phrase is now a set sentence used in almost every speech and every committee report, especially

good and the minor bills should be dropped.

Emmeluth: "If this House adjourns now, I quit working. Let us drop these 10-cent measures and redeem our early waste of time by taking up some major matters."

Makekaku: "The honorable member can quit if he wants to; he can't scare me."

Emmeluth: "I don't want to quit work while there is any use in working."

Makekaku: "I withdraw my motion, if we agree to hold session this evening to consider the loan bill."

A motion to take a recess until 7:30 carried.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At 8:10 the House convened. Emmeluth moved that House bill 75, fixing a new taxation system, be brought up.

Dickey moved to table the bill, as it was too bulky to consider at this late date.

Beekley moved that the bill be read by title for the second reading.

Robertson moved to read the bill section by section, but afterwards withdrew the motion, as the whole bill referred to a County bill "which we won't get."

Emmeluth: "I don't understand how any member can speak in advance as to what the Governor will do with this bill. If the Governor does treat it in this fashion, we can show him something in legislation that will astonish him."

Robertson: "No one is further removed from the Governor than I am. I know nothing of what he is going to do, only what I would do, were I in his boots. If the Governor signs the County bill in the shape it has gone through the House and the Senate, he must be insane."

Emmeluth: "This County bill is, in its present shape, better than that used by forty-six States who are advancing with far more rapid strides than the conglomeration that makes up these Islands ever can."

Prendergast: "I would like to ask Representative Robertson if he did not introduce an income tax in '73?"

Robertson: "Forty-eight."

Prendergast: "Governor Dole was sane when he signed this bill, afterward found unconstitutional."

The motion to read the bill section by section was then carried.

The measure provides a system of taxation and repeals all other laws relating to taxation.

Emmeluth: "The County government will do away with the poor man among the Hawaiians; from now on he has a show."

Dickey: "The Hawaiian is always behind in his taxes. He has a habit of saying 'Mahope, mahope.'"

Emmeluth was on the warpath, and possibly used his indispensable magnifying glass for other purposes than reading. He certainly seemed to take exception to anything that dared suggest that the County bill was dead. He made a motion that as long as no interrup-

(Continued on Page 4.)